HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance. CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

: AUGUST 31. FRIDAY

THE NEW KAIULANI HOME.

On the makai side of King street, almost directly opposite the Castle home stead and on the former premises of A. F. Cooke, from whom the lot was purchased, there will soon be completed an establishment which is destined to be of powerful influence for good in the community, and which is deserving of more than a passing mention or the cursory glance of idle passers by. It is the new domicile of the Kaiulani Home, an institution organized some years ago by benevolent people of this city for the benefit of young women and dedicated to the memory of the late lamented Princess Kainlani.

This establishment has not only for its aim and object the providing of comfortable rooms and lodgings-at a nominal price per month-for worthy young women, preferably from the country districts and the other islands of the group, attending school or earning their livelihood in this city-but its sphere of activity extends far beyond the mere furnishing of material comforts, embracing as it does all the ennobling and refining influences of a pure Christian home life, and while it is in no sense a reformatory or a charitable institution, it is a wholesome, congenial and attractive shelter for lone girls, ably presided over by a noble and experienced woman who has made the uplifting of her own sex, and especially of young and unprotected women, her life work.

The original idea of the founders of this establishment was to confine it efforts to girls of the Hawaiian race, but it was soon found necessary to enlarge its scope and admit girls of the white and oriental races as well, until finally the applications for admission became so numerous that provision had to be made for larger accommodations than those found in the quarters occupied until recently in the Hopper residence on King street, and about a year ago an active campaign for contributions was started, resulting in the splendid structure on South King street which is the present home,

This large and commodious building is capable of accommodating fifty girls, and has been planned and constructed with a particular view to the purpose for which it was erected. The interior is finished throughout in natural wood, with culinary, sanitary and plumbing arrangements of the most modern, practical and convenient description-a spacious parlor, manager's office, sewing room, reception room, refectory, kitchen, etc., on the ground floor, and most of the sleeping apartments on the second floor. Here the majority of the girls will have their own cozy liftle rooms all to themselves, while they will meet for sociability and mutual entertainment in the reception room, or engage in the fascinations of dressmaking and kindred domestic occupations in the sewing room. Visitors of either sex are freely permitted to make evening calls within reasonable hours, and informal dances are frequently indulged in, either for invited guests or among the girls themselves, while music and singing afford still another source of entertainment, and a small but comprehensive library furnishes intellectual food. There are hardly any restrictions placed upon the girls beyond such proper and wholesome moral restraint which is deemed necessary and expedient for the welfare of the girls, the establishment being under the capable and energetic management of Mrs. S. D. Heapy, who takes a motherly interest in all her young charges, and to whose untiring efforts the credit for the success of the institution is in a large measure due.

Most of the money required for this great undertaking kas already been contributed, and when completed the establishment is confidently expected to be self-supporting, but there are still some \$3000 needed to pay all expenses of exection and equipment, which Mrs. Heapy and the directresses of the home are now endeavoring to raise, and it is sincerely hoped that benevolent-minded people of the Territory who have not yet contributed to this most praiseworthy enterprise will come forward in a generous manner. This appeal is particularly made to our Hawaiian ladies of wealth, as it is for girls of their race this home is primarily established and intended.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

It is most gratifying to learn that Honolulu merchants as a class, put no faith in the sentimental plea that this city should tie up to San Francisco for better or for worse, and that they are ready to do their part in developing trade with Portland. That is a spirit which means expansion commercially, but it reaches further and means also the building up of a special tourist business, valuable to both cities.

With direct steamhip service to depend on, Honolulu may not only hope to get many commodities from Portland at a lower price than San Francisco offers and to open up a new and wider market for island crops, but to become the favorite winter resort of Oregonians. These islands should be the play ground and the sanatorium of the people of the whole Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada, particularly those of states near-by. For years they have been a favorite resort of Californians and the latter will keep coming in larger numbers as the means of direct communication increases. Oregonians have begun to know the place and with a direct way of getting here, they too, may be expected to swell the number of our mainland visitors.

Then there is the reciprocal benefit to consider. Hawaii imports tourists be tween October and May and exports them between May and October. Why not export some to Oregon or east via that state? Not all the fine climate and scenery are compassed by California. Oregon is worth seeing for its own sake; and for people whose blood has grown thin by long residence in the tropics, a trip to the bracing climate and to the woods and mountains of Oregon would mean a renewal of strength. Hawaiian health-seekers need Oregon as much as Oregon health-seekers need Hawaii,

Mr. Mears, the investigator sent here by Oregon commercial bodies, will report that Hawaii promises to respond to Oregon enterprise; that it will buy and that it hopes to sell. This is good news all around; and we trust that its realization will mark a spirit of progress here by which Hawaii may in time build up trade with every commercial port between Panama and Sitka,

REPRESENTATION AT MOHONK.

The Mohonk conference meets in October and if Hawaii is to have able and truthful representation there the Promotion Committee or the Chamber of Commerce or whoever attends to such matters, should begin to look for proper representatives.

There ought to be three, one of them a clergyman. It was a man of the cloth who took a critical view of Hawaiian affairs at the conference last year and it is to another, of closer observation and more accurate speech, that the task of fairly presenting Hawaii in its moral, social and religious aspects ought to be committed. Such a clergyman can be found in Bishop Restarick,

Another Mohonk commissioner should be a jurist. Questions of government, of fiscal policy, of development under the Organic Act may be asked. The answers ought, of course, to be authoritative, and the position of the man such as to inspire respect and confidence. Why not choose the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or one of his associates? Or Judge Bole?

The third member of the proposed commission should be an eminent business man, with sugar and labor facts at his tongue's end. Hawaii has many cap tains of industry among whom are some who can think on their feet. One of these would round out Hawaii's representation at Mohonk in just the right

The object is worth the trouble. Year by year the Mohonk conference is becoming a greater power in shaping public opinion. The best men in the nation attend and take part in it.

Dispatches from Cuba printed in the Coast files show that annexation is the keynote of the Cuban revolt. What is an obvious conspiracy of planters is described as an uprising of the people for the purpose of getting under the American flag. Ten to one there is not a native Cuban in the Antilles who has any such desire, however ready he may be to take blood money from an American sugar syndicate. A secret plebiseitum would show readily enough the national desire for independence.

Cuban annexation is not likely to be popular in the United States. The people stopped remembering the Maine some time ago and began remembering the Philippines.

THE TUG-OF-WAR.

The Promotion Committee has been of great service to Hawaii. Its methds are practical and varied, while preserving reasonable consistency. There a, however, an additional benefit it can confer, which is suggested by the banquet given on Tuesday evening to Delegate Kuhio,

The speech of Judge Dole, at that banquet, as usual, was statesmanlike in its views and hit the nail on the head. Every sentence was full of meaning, and the following extract is a condensed expression of ideas that require the seepest consideration, accompanied by prompt and effective action;

"It appears to me tonight that family after family of this Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic race, in consequence of duliness of trade and pressing competition posed in his nomination as delegate for of Japanese and Chinese, are leaving the islands for the mainland. It is a great loss. I feel that if this diminution of our race goes on the future will e dark. We wish to keep the leavening element of men and women that will make the future all American

"We should keep the islands under American tendencies. The Promotion committee is doing all it can to bring people here to stay upon the soil and o come back upon it, but I think something more radical than that is necessary, and my faith is in a wise disposition of the public lands of the Terri-

tory." These are strong words that evince a decided comprehension of existing conditions. To Judge Dole's pertinent illustrations may be added withdrawals of old houses from long-established lines of business and the consolidations, of which so many examples have occurred within the last few months. Our relations with Japan are friendly and intimate, but nations follow their own and often astute and far-reaching policies, and recently the attitude of the Japanese government towards the emigration of its subjects of the laboring class to American territories and states, has been evidently liberalized. In Hawaii itself also, though doubtless without official incitement or recognition, some of the specialized demands of the Japanese, both oral and in local newspapers, have been arrogant in the extreme.

Whether true or inaccurate, the opinion is widely entertained that, in the erystallization and development of our population, the real issue is whether it shall become Asiatic or American, with a preponderance at present on the side of Asia. It is believed that consolidations in business and the stream of departing Americans result chiefly from inability to compete with Asiatics, not in plantation labor, but in the skilled industries and the trades. In the definite solution of this problem the Promotion Committee, which, as Judge Dole tersely intimates, is devoted, not only to the attraction of tourists but to the permanent accession of citizens, may perform a most valuable work and fulfill an imperative duty.

By impartial and thorough inquiry, it should not be difficult to ascertain the causes and reasons for the numerous changes in mercantile circles and for the continuous efflux of Americans and of Europeans, eligible to citizenship. If it be true that Asiatic influences, with or without Caucasian backing, are preponderating and almost controlling, then, when the mischief is laid bare, it s up to the territorial government and to Congress to devise and apply the Japan. emedy. And, in this respect, while the land policy in Hawaii has unquestionably been greatly improved, the specific recommendations of Judge Dole are worthy of the closest attention. Jared G. Smith, a high and fully informed authority, has said, as the result of his own investigation, that there is room enough in Hawaii for 100,000 American farmers. The tenth, or even the wentieth, of this number would put a new face on the situation. Why are they not reached and why do they fail to materialize? These interrogations emand an intelligible answer, without sacrificing the American public and national welfare in the interest of grafting politics,

Any citizen or stranger, who walks the streets of Honolulu or explores the various islands of the group, can observe for himself the retail stores, the workshops, the small pieces of cultivated land, in the hands of Asiatics. Mechanics, laborers, traders and agriculturists, who leave Hawaii, can give the reasons for their departure. If the facts converge upon the conclusion that they are driven out by Asiatics, the problem to be met and solved will be stripped of immaterialities and superfluities and placed in a clear light for executive and legislative treatment.

This is a task that the Promotion Committee should immediately under ake, in such a manner as to inspire public confidence. As for the public schools, they are not missionaries to the heathen nor engaged in the labor of training the loyal subjects of alien empires. Their function is the education of American citizens.

PARTISANS OF BROWN.

The eagerness of the little Brown men to secure the renomination of the Sheriff of Oahu county is nothing to that of the Princess Theresa. Deeply as the Japanese feel upon a subject which means so much to them in the urmolested enjoyment of some of their national pastimes, Theresa outdoes them in noble indignation that anyone should object to a man whom she has found so worthy. Here is what the Princess says in a printed communication to a job-work organ:

> In reading the morning paper of this morning I saw that our great lord and master will not take stocks in such gentlemen as Hon, W. O. Smith and Fred Waterhouse, Esq., or any other that is supporting A. M. Brown for County Sheriff.

> Why is it that this great chief meddles so much and makes enemies with nearly the whole community? He is not only making himself unpopular but proving a lack of education.

W. O. Smith is an honest and earnest man and well versed in every thing and he is a man that has done a great deal for us all.

Mr. Fred Waterhouse is a hard worker for the good of his fellow men and for the good of his country.

I call attention to the Public to vote for A. M. Brown for he is a son of the soil and he is an up right man and the Hawaiians are with him as well as his own race. He is on the spot when duty calls. We all know that Brown will get in. "Sure kela." PRINCESS THERESA.

We trust the example set by the Japanese and the Princess will be followed by other warm supporters of the Sheriff, so that there may be no doubt as to the variety and moral excellence of his general following. Mr. Ah Hoo, who has lately reopened, ought to be able to set down some entertaining reasons for the faith that is in him. If Mr. Charles Moore is in town he might also shed light on the situation. The gentlemanly proprietor of one of the saloons, who, in full faith in the triumph of virtue at the polls, has lately equipped his establishment with green baize, more electric lights and kitty tables, should be heard from on the subject of Brown. Indeed there is a wide opening for communications which, if at all candid, would beat Theresa's by a block.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Waterhouse do not need to write. Former Attorney General Smith, as the man originally responsible for making Brown High Sheriff, naturally stands by his handiwork. As for Mr. Waterhouse, he could hardly, with all his fine personal qualities, get a nomination with the police \$18.78. machine against him. Hence these commendations.

ADVERTISING HAWAII.

The editor of The Outlook, in writing to a clergyman here, said that he had been so charmed with the fiftieth anniversary number of the Advertiser that he meant to write something about it. His article, which appears elsewhere, is one of the most appreciative the Jubilee number has received. Unfortunately the orders from the East which followed the publication of The Outlook's kindly words could not be filled, the entire edition of ten thousand having been taken up here within three days after it had left the press.

It is evident that, if the issue had been twice as large, it could have been ased to the great advantage of Hawaii. We can not reprint the Jubilee number, but it may be well to again remind the basiness men of Honolulu that we are prepared to outdo it in the first of January edition of the Advertiser if they will but say the word. If they deem it an advantage, in view of the great, unsatisfied demand for the Jubiles number, to have an even finer Hawalian publication put on the market-one which could be sent out at any time during the year in answer to inquiries about Honolulu and for which lengthened demand a sufficient number of copies would be provided-this journal is ready to talk advertising with them. A paper can not live by sales alone.

The statement that Achi hypnotized the Governor into declaring for reform he has sought to compass for some years past, ought to bring the silly season in our politics to an end. It is the climax.

Probably the stevedores struck because they couldn't get beer. The water story is too weak to bubble.

Bryan's reception was bigger than Hearst's boom.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Dr. Wood left by the Kinau for a ten days' vacation at the Parker ranch on Hawait.

Phil Dankey, a one-time newspape man of this city, new of the Manila Bulletin, is expected to pass through Honolulu for the mainland in a couple of months on a vacation.

United States Judge Dole is unot the Republican Territorial Convention at Walluku, on September 8, and it is probable that he will attend.

The N. Y. K. has appointed Mr.

Yasu Murata captain of the European liner Hakata Maru. He is the first Japanese who has been appointed captain of a European liner.

The wife of E. M. Johnson died last evening at 9:30 o'clock and will be buried at 12 o'clock today at Pearl of age and was the mother of Mrs Noblitt.

On account of the Illness of Canon Mackintosh, his place as principal of the Royal School will be filled temporarily by J. C. Davis, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction. The seismograph at Apia recorded

the Valparaiso earthquake shock, and the residents thought that Australia or New Zealand had suffered, the arrival of the S. S. Sierra being eagerly await-

ed to learn the news.

The ship Arthur Sewall has now been out 74 days ffrom Manila for Honolulu, although no particular uneasiness is felt at her long delay. The William P. Frye, which sailed eight days ahead of her from the same port and arrived here on the 14 inst., experienced a series of baffling head winds and calms, in one of which she drifted for twenty-one days. It is thought that the Sewall is having the same experience. She is bringing 1000 tons of coal for the navy station and will take on a load of sugar.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Miki Salto, Japanese consul general here, is reported to be returning in the

Siberia from a stay of many months in Answering an inquiry from John Em-

meluth, Secretary Atkinson says voters

can not be compelled to sign a roster on election day. Capt, F. D. Walker is communicating with the sugar planters about a scheme for making fertilizer out of which was his business up north for

some months. J. D. Marques of the Bank of Hawall left on the Sierra on Tuesday, accompanied by his wife and sister. Mr. Marques is the delegate of Court Camoes to the convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which meets in San Jose, Cal., on Septem-

Jas. F. Morgan, president of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for five years, yesterday declined reelec-tion. The following officers were following officers elected for the ensuing year: H. Armitage, president: W. E. Brown, vice president; R. W. Shingle, secretary; Bank of Hawaii, treasurer. Committees were appointed to revise the bylaws and to arrange for the annual

dinner next month, Frank H. Cooper dropped dead yesterday at noon at the Judd street quarry, where he had been employed of 30 years, have been compiled from as an engineer in the County road department. The body was taken to the lulu, T. H. They are issued to show morgue and an inquest ordered. Coro- the conditions that have prevailed, mer J. S. Kalakiela empaneled a jury, during the month in question, for the which will meet tonight. The deceased above period of years, but must not be which will meet tonight. was an old resident of Honolulu, and construed as a forecast of the weather was about 50 years old. He leaves two conditions for the coming month. children, now inmates of the Salvation Army Home. He had only been out of the hospital a week, where he had undergone an operation.

Mayor Waterhouse of Pasadena, Cal.,

s in town.

A school exhibit is to be placed in

ooms.

It is reported that the insurrection 1900. rooms. Cuba has put Palmer P. Woods of Hawaii off the notion of emigrating to on Sept. 15, 1890. that country. In that case he would probably run for the Senate again. Rubber trees planted at Nahiku last

April are now twelve feet high and three inches in diameter. It has been found that trees from Hawaiian seed grow more rapidly than from imported By the Ventura there arrived Rev.

E. T. Simpson to succeed Rev. Frank Fitz in charge of the Hawaiian congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral, ac-companied by his wife and two chilfren. Deaconess Wile of San Diego alo came to take charge of the Japanese work of the Episcopal church, and Edmunds to teach in St. Andrew's Priory.

Hawaiian stocks were quoted as follows on the San Francisco Exchange CLOUDS AND WEATHER. (1890-August 22: H. C. & S. Co., \$6 3-4 bld; Henokaa, 13 1-4 bid; Hutchinson, 14 bid, 14 1-2 asked; Makaweli 35 bid; Ono- partly cloudy days, 14; cloudy days, 2. mea, 31 3-8 and 32; Paauhau, 18 7-8 WIND. (1904 and 1905). \$86.25 to \$86.50, 500 Honokaa at \$13.37, 1905) 50 Makaweli at 34.50, 25 Paauhau at | The average hourly velocity of the

Governor Carter has received a letter from a carpenter in Salt Lake City, 28 miles from the northeast on Sept. Government is sending carpenters to Hawaii for public works. glad to come here himself and knows six or seven good carpenters in the same frame of mind. Unfortunately them the employment of labor on public works is in the hands of the ords. contractors, not the Government.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This is a perfectly reliable medicine for bowel complaints, and one that has never been known to fall even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists; Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Ha-

MULES ON A RAMPAGE,

There was a lively scene at the Inter-Island wharf last night just before the departure of the Mikahala. A the supposed torpedo-boats bunch of thirteen mules had been more than trawlers, an order to stop brought down for shipment to Kauai fire was issued. But the order was and in the course of getting them aboard the steamship they stampeded. The writer states: "The aboard the steamship they stampeded. clearing the wharf of people for the graceful outrage,"
time being in their wild dashes. Evenbeing finally got aboard.

HUSINESS CARDS.

A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importer aud Commission Merchants, Honora-lu. Hawalian Islands.

EWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ers and dealers in lumber and build-ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

tonoLulu IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-chinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

NAME OF STOCK, Paid Up Val. Bid. Ask

Honolulu, August 30, 1906.

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*23.1275 paid. †75 per cent. paid. SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) 5 Kahuku, 23; 50 Ewa, 26,75.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS 50 McBryde, 5.75; 5 Hon. B. & M. Co., 25.25; 10 Waialua, 67.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Weather Bureau. The following data, covering a period Month Sentember for 30 years

TEMPERATURE. (1890-1905.) Mean or normal temperature, 78 deg. The warmest month was that of 1891, with an average of 80 deg. The coldest month was that of 1905,

with an average of 77 deg. school exhibit is to be placed in The highest temperature was 88 deg. Hawaii Promotion Committee on Sept. 9 and 16, 1890; Sept. 29, 1891; Sept. 14, 1892; Sept. 10, 1896; Sept. 12,

PRECIPITATION, (1877-1894, 1904-

1905).

Average for the month, 1.27 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 14. The greatest monthly precipitation

was 2.95 inches in 1888. The least monthly precipitation was 0.36 inches in 1883. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours

was 1.27 inches on Sept. 8, 1888. RELATIVE HUMIDITY.* Average 9 a. m., 65 per cent.; average 9 p. m.; 72 per cent.; (1893-1903).

Average 8 a. m., 69 per cent.; average 8 p. m., 71 per cent.; (1904 and 1905).

1905). Average number of clear days, 14;

and 19; Union Sugar, 48 bid. Sales were The prevailing winds have been recorded of 150 H. C. & S. Co. at from from the northeast (1875-1894, 1904 and

wind is 7,7 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was

Station: Honolulu, T. H. Date of Issue: Aug. 30, 1906.

*9 o'clock averages from records of Territorial Meteorologist; 8 o'clock averages from Weather Bureau rec-

WM. B. STOCKMAN. Section Director, Weather Bureau.

TRUTH IS NOW LEAKING OUT

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A remarkable paragraph in the diary of a chief en-gineer of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron has been published. paragraph describes the confusion that had prevailed in the squadron prior to the North Sea incident. Then it says that on the discovery of the fact that were no

The paragraph destroys the greater tually they were cornered up on one portion of evidence Russia had proquiry into the Hull incident.